(3) In order mat the owners, of surplus land be; encouraged to use it for house construction rather tffan in dulge in unnecessary litigation to re-
. tain it, they may be permitted, withj, a. minimum Of formality, to build housing units of the prescribed limit of" 80 -square metres of plinth-area.

(4) If the owners are unable to construct such dwellings,. they may be permitted to transfer the land to a coope rative housing society which may either develop Group Housing or make land available in* plots of not more than 10(5 sq. mts. -'to its members for house construction. .

(5) The facility mentioned in items (3) and (4) above will be available for five years from the prescribed date. If within this period the land has not been utilised as above,, the proyisions of sections 10, 11 and 14 of, the Act will be applied *ipso-fctcto/*[1]

(6) Curing the period of 5 years permitted for utilisation of the, land in the prescribed manner, the, surplus vacant land should be subject to a cess (tax. The amount. of such cess|tax should be Rs. 3|- per square metre in category D- towns. In category C, B and A towns, the Central or State Government, by. general or special notification. may prescribe a, cess|tax ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50j- per square metre, depending on location, value etc.
Of land. This taxjcess will be applicable to vacant Government land also, where land is held by, a Housing Co operative Society as -plotted develop ment the society will be responsible for paying the ycess|tax on all unbuilt plots. .

(7) The land owner will cease to pay cessjtax on completion of construction equivalent to atleast 50 per cent of the prevailing FAR|PST.

(8) Where within the prescribed pe-> -riod of five years the land has - been brought under construction, but the said construction is in violation of the prescribed use of plinth area, a penalty amounting to a hundred times the prescribed vacant land cess/ tax shall be . imposed on the holders of the land-Such a penalty will be recoverable as. arrears of land revenue, Alternatively', the State will have the option to con-I fiseate the land and the strutures built thereon. '

(9) Include under 'Section 19 pro perties comsisting of buildings and lands-notified as being of archeaological, his torical and Cultural significance by (a Competent Authority.

(10) Recognising that the State must . continue to provide land and shelter to . the urban poor, the Commission recom-, mends that-the entire proceeds-of the vacant land cess|tax and penalties for misuse be credited to a Shelter Fund. The proceeds Af the shelter fund would, be wholly applied to the' city from which. it is collected and will be specifically utilised for land acquisition and ' development of serviced sites for the urban poor and for construction of housing for them. On a" very conservative estimate deducting from the " decla'fed surplus vacant land of 1. 66 lakhs hectares approximately 43000 hectares for Which exemption has been given leave a balance of 1. 23 lakhas hectares. Even bn a modest rate of Rs. 5 per . per square metre it should be possible to get approximately Rs. 600 crore per annum for the-Shelter Fund.

Production of rice

. 844, SHRIMATI KANAK MUKHERJEE: <Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the,, total production of rice in the country during the year's 1984-85, " 1985-86 and 198687; and.

(b) the total production, of rice^in each rice growing. State, year-wise, during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-THE DEPARTMENT. OF AGRICUL-* TURE AND COOPERATION-TN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE <SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The total production of rice in the country during the crop year 1984-85 was 58. 34 million tonnes and in the

year 1985-86, it was 64. 15 million tonnes. Final estimates of rice production for the crop year 1986-87 have-not yet been received from all the States. However, abased on available reports from the States and alfo tak ing into accountrainfallAND weather conditions etc., it is currently assessed that all-India-production of rice dining the crop Jjear 1986-87 might be in the range of 59. 5 ta 60. 0 million tonnes.

(b) Figures giving total production of rice State-wise (for major producing States) for *tbf* years 1984-85 and\ 1985, -86 are indicated in the attached Statement. *(See* below) Similar estimates for the crop year 1986-87 have hotvyet been received from all the States..

State	Production	
	1984-85	1985-86
Andhra Pradesh 6909		7659
Arunachal Pradesh	118	118
Anam	2438	2847'
Bftaf,	5377	6075
Gujarat.	838	454
Haryana	1363	1636
Himachal pradesh	117	126
. Jammu & Kashmir	569	587
Karnataka	2375	1872
Kerala.	1256	1163.
Madhva Pradesh	3761	5759
Maharashtra.	1936	2182
Manipur	'333	333
Meghalaya Mizoram.	125 41	125 45
Nagaland.	102	130 -
Orissa	4172	'5202 '
Punjab.	.. 5052	5448
Rajasthan	213	' ll9
Sikkim.	16	16
Tamil Nadu	5362	5600
Tripura.	373	390
Uttar Pradesh.	. 7157	8198
West Bengal.	. 8093	7834
Union Territories.	240	235
ALL -IND IA: .	58336	64153